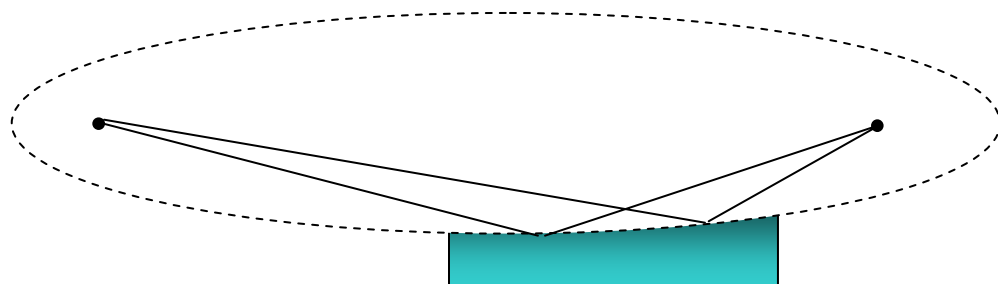
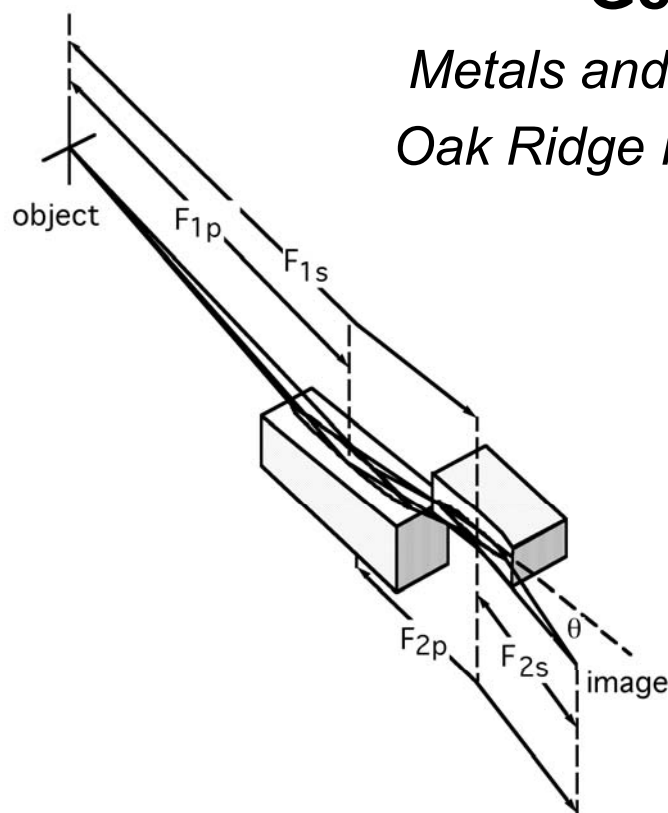


Why nondispersive x-ray /neutron focusing essential for nanomaterials research

Gene E. Ice

*Metals and Ceramics Division
Oak Ridge National Laboratory*

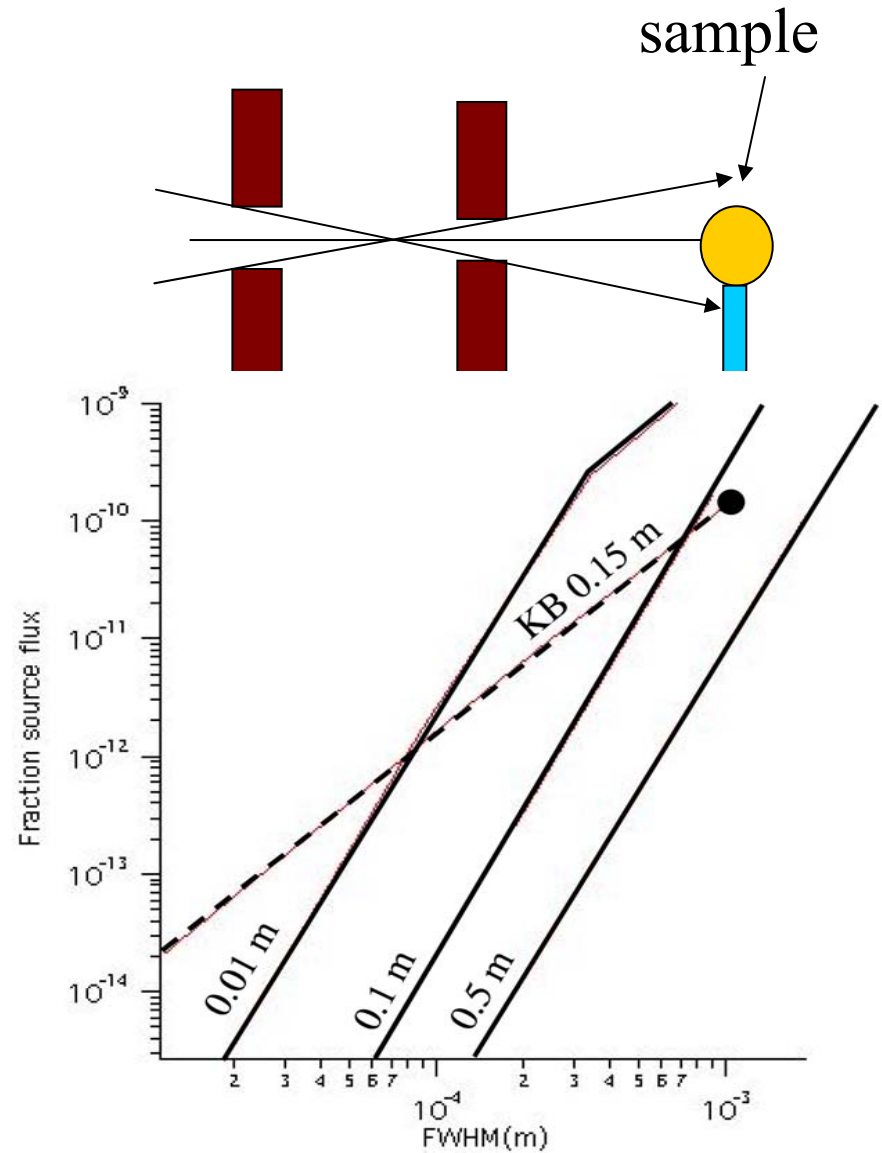


X-ray/Neutron importance distinct/related

Neutron KB supermirrors provide vastly greater intensity in small beams

- Focus at the sample allows larger divergence
- Near source-limited brilliance within useable emittance
- Nondispersive allows for efficient use of full spectrum
- *Much* better signal and signal-to-noise for small samples

$S/\Delta Z < 0.007$ KB preferred

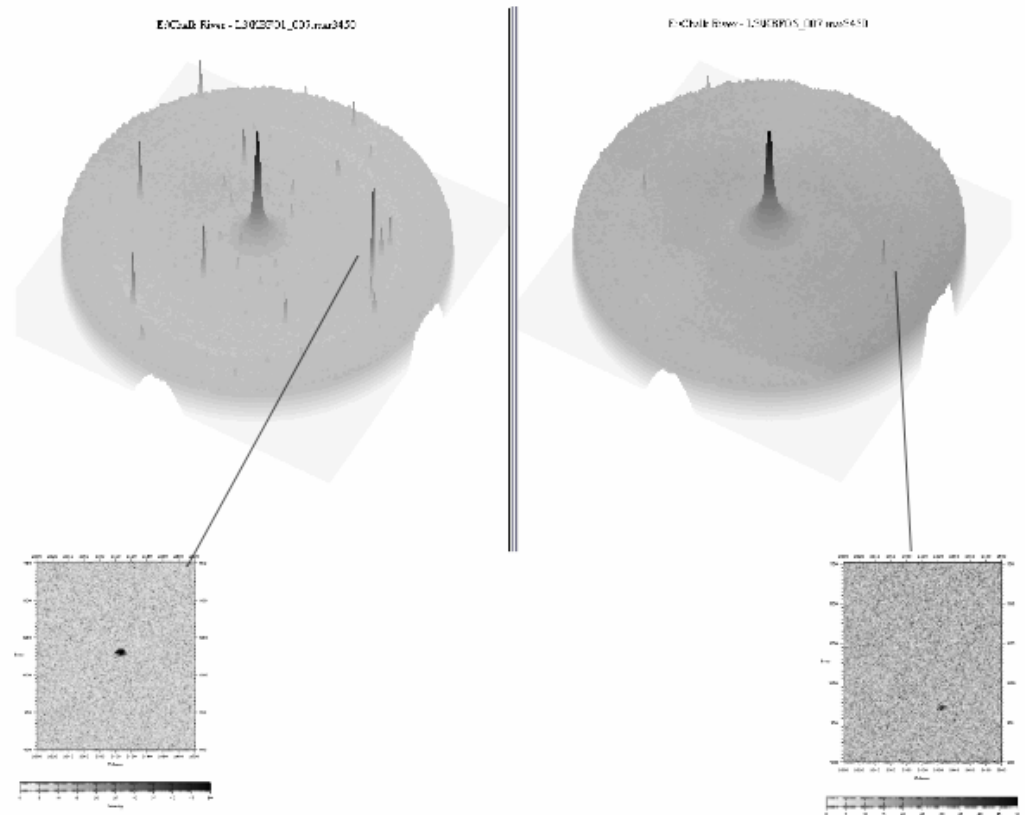


Prototype demonstrates advantages

- Signal near source limit
- Best signal-to-noise
- Well within state-of-the-art

KB mirrors on the L3 diffractometer at Chalk River Labs

White Beam Laue with a MAR 345 image plate detector
and 2 hour data collection time for both



With KB mirrors in place

90 x 90 micron beam

SCATTERING VOLUME ~ 0.0045 mm³

Forsterite - Mg₂SiO₄

$\Phi = 170^\circ$

Without KB mirrors in place

Beam much larger than sample

SCATTERING VOLUME ~ 0.05 mm³

Forsterite - Mg₂SiO₄

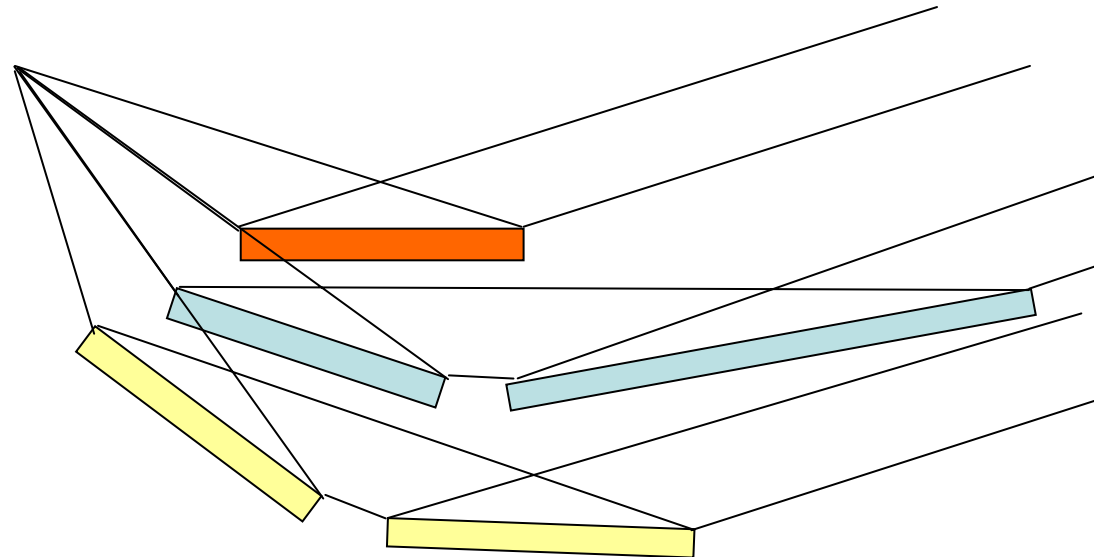
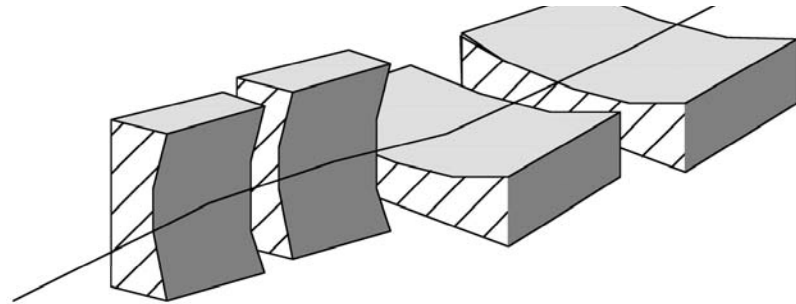
$\Phi = 170^\circ$

More advanced Neutron KB systems practical

- Nested mirrors-2.5 x performance

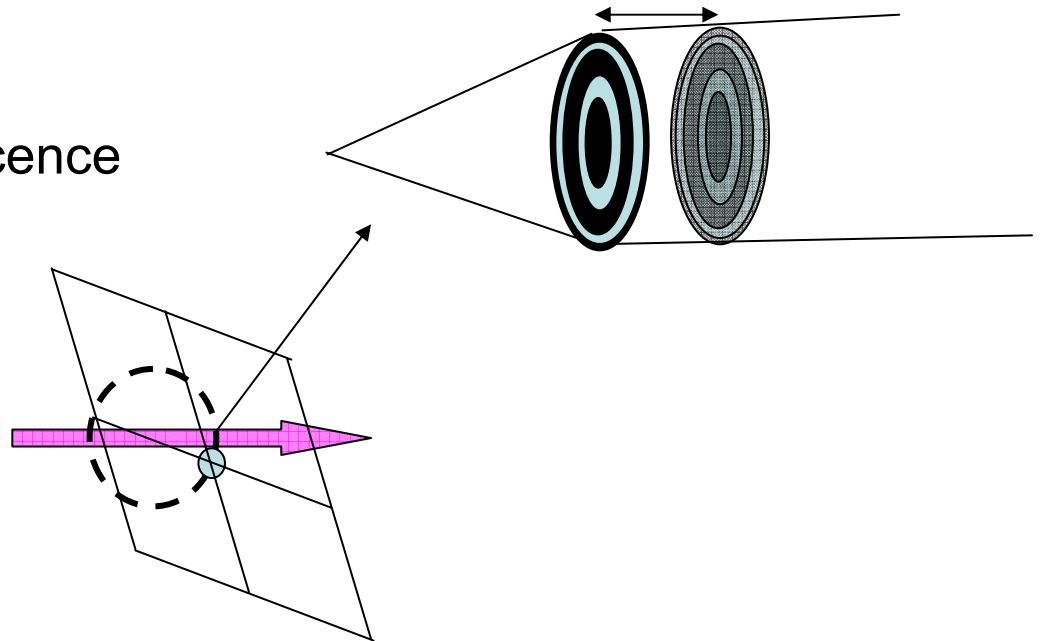
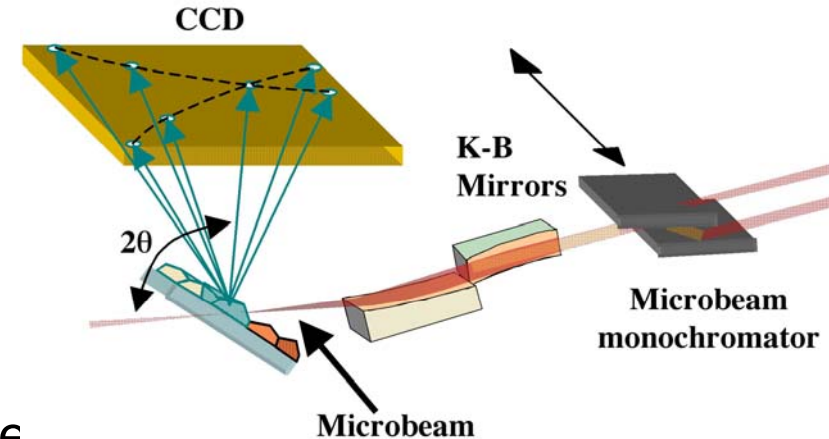
- KBA Crossed Paired Sagittal focusing- larger divergence?

- DKBTM Deflections extend divergence collected



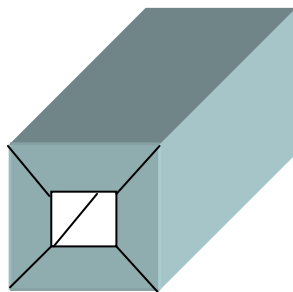
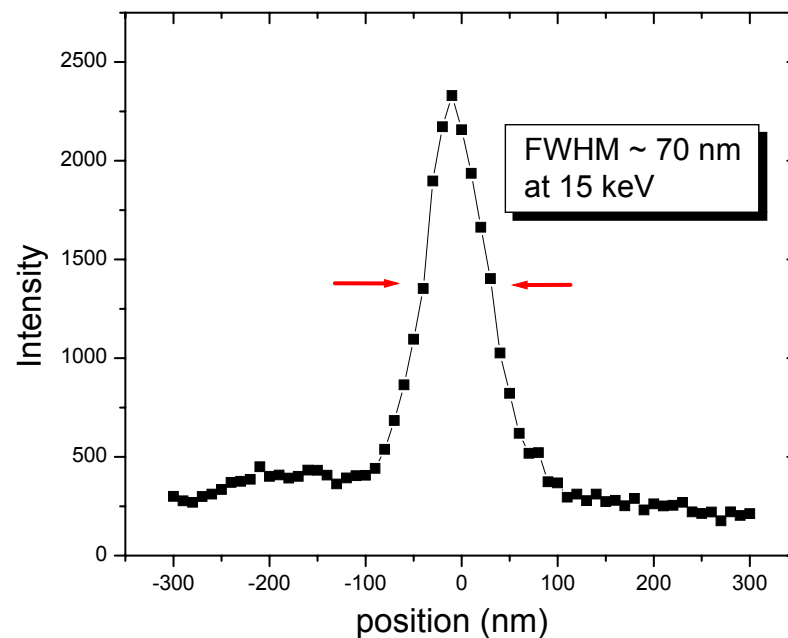
Nondispersive KB X-ray optics essential for - individual nanoparticles

- Fewer motions
 - No sample rotations for diffraction
 - Laue diffraction
 - Mono scans-reciprocal space
 - Min motions for spectroscopy
 - At diffract limit $\sim 500 \times$ less dispersive
- Efficient use of beam
 - Wide bandpass fluorescence
 - Survey diffraction
- Smallest beams?



KB mirror systems produce ultra-small beams

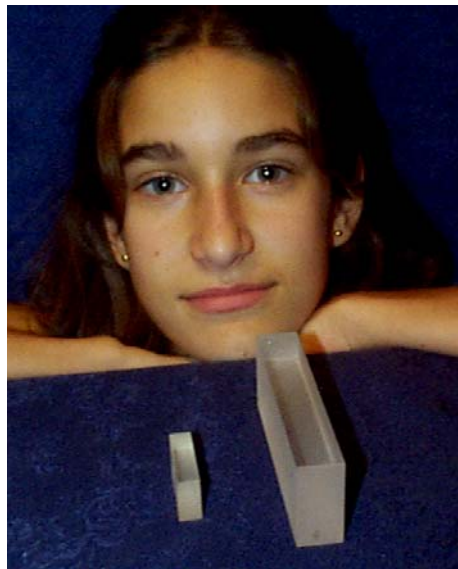
- Spring-8 <40 nm
- APS/ORNL collaboration KB optics
 - Beams < 68 nm *With* large vibration component!
- Simple KB system diffraction limit ~25 nm- nested improves to ~15 nm
- Other approaches can produce 3-10 nm
 - Multilayers, 4- corners etc., deflected



Major obstacles: figure error control, metrology, alignment, thermal/ vibration stability

Conclusion: Advanced nondispersive focusing essential for nanomaterials

- Will allow neutron measurements of precious small sample volumes
- Will allow x-ray measurements on single particles, in situ, graded materials



Other ideas

- Neutron sources optimized for brilliance/ not flux - nonlinear optics
 - Wild ideas need neutron community realism
- Wolter optics conceptually powerful-require new fabrication methods
- Differential aperture microscopy offers powerful 3D for diffraction and spectroscopy
- Phase calculations essential for nm beams
- Combined imaging/scanning microprobe need to find features

